N. B
Gov't P.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
Headquarters "J" Division

Fredericton, N. B.
February 1, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY TORONTO
FEB 20 1963
RECEIVED

The Honourable,
The Attorney General,
Province of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, N. B.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit a report of "J" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which by contract policed the Province of New Brunswick, for the calendar year 1962.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL:

The Headquarters of the Division remains at Fredericton. There are 41 Detachments in the Province. Twenty-one of these come under the supervision of Moncton Sub-Division with the remaining 20 assigned to the Fredericton Sub-Division. This is no change over the previous year.

As at December 31, 1962, a total of 308 persons were employed in the Province of New Brunswick. This figure includes officers, civil servants, employed civilians and those engaged in municipal policing. The disposition of personnel throughout the Province is outlined in Appendix "A" which also shows location of Sub-Divisions, Detachments and Highway Traffic Squads. The contract strength of this Division as at December 31, 1962, was 197 members exclusive of officers and civil servants. Thirty members were employed on municipal police duties.

TOWN CONTRACTS:

There has been no change in the number of Towns policed by this Force since December 31, 1961. The complement of Towns policed by the R. C. M. Police is as follows:

Campbellton	- 2 NCO's,	7 Constables
Chatham	- 1 NCO	5 Constables
Dalhousie	- 1 NCO	4 Constables
Oromocto	- 1 NCO	5 Constables
St. Andrews	-	1 Constable
Sussex	- 1 NCO	1 Constable
		1 Special Constable

MARINE UNITS:

We have seven boats operating out of Fredericton, Perth, Edmundston, Minto, McAdam, Richibucto (or Shippegan) and Shediac. An older model boat is employed at Division Headquarters for training and emergency use.

P. B. "Detector", a detachment class boat with a crew of four, is permanently attached from the "Marine" Division and based at Saint John. Its duties are principally enforcement of the Customs Act, Canada Shipping Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act.

HIGHWAY TRANSPORT:

Motor Transport strength as of December 31, 1962 stands at 111 units, of which there are six motorcycles and six trucks. Included in this total are 21 units used exclusively on Highway Patrol Duties. This is an increase of four over the previous year, as new patrols were established at Sackville, Caraquet and Richibucto and the other utilized at Moncton. A car has also been provided for the N.C.O. in charge Emergency Planning Section.

During the 12 month period ending December 31, 1962, a total of 38 transports were traded in for new vehicles with five additional units being purchased.

Distribution of police transport is shown in Appendix "B" of this report.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

This Branch is operated with a Supervising N.C.O. and a Senior Technician at our Fredericton Headquarters. One Technician and three Dispatchers operate the Moncton Section and one Technician and three Dispatchers operate the Fredericton Section. In addition to radio communication throughout the Province, direct contact is maintained with Ottawa, Moncton, all other Divisions of the Force and many other Police Forces outside the Province through the facilities of our telex equipment.

During the year under review a new radio installation was made at St. Quentin Detachment. Only St. Andrews Town and Tracadie Detachments are not now equipped with fixed radio stations. As soon as equipment becomes available, these two Detachments will be radio equipped. In addition, 14 mobile installations were made and the percentage of radio equipped transports is now 93.3%.

Remote radio sites have been purchased at Campbellton and Edmundston preparatory to installation and options on radio repeater locations at Woodstock and Sussex have been obtained. When these planned installations are completed, improved radio coverage for all Detachments in the Province is anticipated.

Tests have commenced with a view to establishing direct radio contact with the United States Border Patrol from our Fredericton Telecommunications Centre. At present contact can only be made through the Maine State Police or through our Detachments located near the New Brunswick - Maine Border.

POLICE SERVICE DOG:

Police Service Dog "SHEP" was destroyed at Moncton, N.B. on November 9, 1962. This Police Service Dog has not been replaced to date, however, the services of a dog at Truro, N. S. are available as required and a Police Service Dog for this Division will be supplied from the training school in the near future.

IDENTIFICATION SECTIONS:

Four Identification Sections are located at Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton and Campbellton which allow the rapid and complete coverage of the Province. The specially trained members of these Sections are employed for handling exhibits, fingerprints, photography, physical reproductions and other allied subjects.

After considerable research into the value of colour photography in criminal investigations, this media of photography was used in connection with several cases during the year. On two occasions the coloured photographs were accepted in court.

The volume of work handled by these Sections continues to steadily increase and an additional trained Identification member has been stationed at Moncton. Our services have been made available to Municipal Police Forces in the Province who do not have a trained Identification specialist on their staff.

IDENTIFICATION BRANCH:

The Identification Branch located at Ottawa is a national repository of identification information and criminal records. All identification data on criminals, as well as information and facilities relating to fingerprints, handwriting, Modus Operandi and similar areas of Identification operation are made available and designed to assist Police Forces and law enforcement agencies in crime prevention, detection and investigation. The services of this Branch are available to all Police Forces within the Dominion and it maintains a worldwide liaison with other Police organizations. It consists of the following Sections:

Fingerprint Section
Criminal Records Section
Scenes of Crime Section
Single Fingerprint Section
Photographic Section
Crime Index Section
Fraudulent Cheque Section
Parole Section
Firearms Registration Section
R.C.M.Police Gazette
R.C.M.Police Quarterly

CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES:

A Laboratory located at Sackville serves the Force in the four Atlantic Provinces. The facilities of the Laboratory are also available to all Police Forces in the Maritimes.

Laboratories are also maintained at Regina and Ottawa and specialists from these points who handle subjects not carried out at Sackville are available for assistance and reference to the Sackville Laboratory. Assistance when required is also obtained from the National Research Council, Ottawa.

As the use of science continues to be an ever increasing factor in the detection of crime, so we find greater use being made by all Police Forces of the facilities available at the Laboratories.

HIGHWAY PATROL UNITS:

The Highway Patrol Units are employed specifically to deal with traffic and highway conditions. During the year 1962, three new patrol units were established and four cars were added bringing our total of uniform men on highway patrol duties to 44 and the number of highway patrol equipped cars to 21. When weather permits, six motorcycles are operated by qualified riders. The Division Traffic Supervisor is responsible for maintaining pertinent statistical data and a functional co-ordination with the units.

Highway Traffic Courses are held at appropriate times throughout the year at Fredericton to formulate some degree of standardization and instruction on the Statutes as well as investigational procedures in respect to motor vehicle accidents. In addition, a Radar Training Course is held annually at the University of New Brunswick which covers all aspects in respect to the operation of this equipment.

CRIME:

The statistics shown hereunder in a comparative table relate to investigations undertaken by the Force during the period from April 1, 1952 to December 31, 1962 for which "J" Division is directly responsible.

The table does not include,

(a) Enquiries conducted for other authorities, or,

(b) Statistics pertaining to any phase of preventive police work.

YEAR	INTOXICATING LIQUOR ACT	MOTOR VEHICLE ACT	GAME ACT	CRIMINAL CODE
1 Apr 52 to 31 Dec 1952	2,562	5,006	49	3,025
1953	3,331	7,484	37	3,678
1954	3,007	5,294	50	3,734
1955	3,478	4,257	44	3,620
1956	3,676	6,766	37	4,053
1957	4,139	9,898	31	4,622
1958	5,154	10,850	40	5,063
1959	6,828	10,244	58	5,273
1960	6,711	12,968	41	5,894
1961	6,387	12,407	26	6,018
1962	7,090	13,809	32	5,351

On May 11, 1962 the Intoxicating Liquor Act was repealed and the Liquor Control Act proclaimed. The statistics recorded under both Statutes during the year 1962 have been grouped together for convenience.

During 1952 a change in the statistical year was made which must be taken into consideration when making comparisons with the statistics for the calendar years since 1952.

Comparison of the statistics for the years 1961 and 1962 is the subject of comment under the various headings to which they pertain.

January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962

GROUP 1 NEW BRUNSWICK	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded Negative Search	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation and awaiting trial	TOTALS
Offences against Public Order Part II - C.C.			1	20	2	1	15	8	47
Offences against Administration of Law and Justice Part III - C.C.				121	6	2		10	139
Sexual Offences, Public Morals and Disorderly Conduct - Part IV - C.C.	13	1	12	263	16	12	4	12	333
Disorderly Houses, Gaming & Betting Part V - C.C.			4	1				3	8
Offences against the person and reputation Part V & VI - C.C.	18	1	34	882	97	79	329	47	1487
Offences against rights of Property - Part VII - C.C.	427	15	1107	767	71	32		404	2823
Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trade - Part VIII - C.C.		1			2			3	6
Wilful and Forbidden Acts in respect of certain property Part IX - C.C.	74	1	129	141	20	16	1	61	443
Offences relating to Currency Part X - C.C.			24					2	26
Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories, Pt.XI-C.C.	4		14	16	2	2		3	41
Summary Convictions Pt.XXIV-C.C.			1	2	2	1			6
TOTALS	536	19	1326	2213	218	145	349	553	5359

The statistics pertaining to investigations opened under the Criminal Code over the years from 1952 to 1961 have shown a steady upward trend amounting to approximately 75%. It is therefore encouraging to note that the year 1962 has shown a decline in Criminal Code offences amounting to 10.1% in comparison with the year 1961. The increase or decrease in the various types of criminal offences will be subject to comment in the ensuing report.

Convictions arising from cases opened in 1962 represent 41.4% compared with 43.7% in 1961. In addition, 45.7% of the cases were concluded under various classifications; such as, Complainant Declined to Prosecute, Complaint Unfounded, Withdrawn and Further Investigation Unwarranted. Dismissals resulted from 2.7% of the cases and 10.3% of the cases are Awaiting Trial or Still Under Investigation.

The incidence of criminal acts committed by juveniles has shown a decline for the second consecutive year. In 1960 there were 591 juveniles involved in criminal offences, in 1961 there were 568 juveniles involved and during the year under review 403. This is an encouraging trend. The proclaiming of the Juvenile Delinquents Act throughout the Province, which now permits all juvenile offenders to be tried before duly appointed Juvenile Court Judges, and the opening of the New Brunswick Training School during the year should make a definite contribution to the continuation of this trend. The figures quoted above do not necessarily indicate the number of actual individual juveniles involved in criminal activities, as in many cases one juvenile or a group of juveniles may be involved in a number of separate offences. The most predominant offences in which juveniles were involved are Breaking, Entering and Thefts - 196 offences, Thefts - 118 offences, and Mischief (Damage to Property) - 51 offences.

The table shown hereunder deals with the principal offences against the person during the years 1960, 1961 and 1962.

	1960		1961		1962	
	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions
Murder.....	3	1	1	1	3	0
Attempted Murder.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Manslaughter (Not including Motor Manslaughter).....	0	0	0	0	2	1
Criminal Negligence (Hit & Run Driving)	172	101	165	109	151	103
Criminal Negligence	22	6	17	6	14	3
Driving While Intoxicated and Impaired Driving...	536	473	554	484	487	438
Assaults (all).....	344	200	324	198	327	196

Murders and Attempted Murders:

Of the three homicidal attacks investigated in 1962, the apparent motive in two of the offences was robbery. In both of these cases prosecution resulted with one conviction being entered on a reduced charge of Manslaughter. The second charge is still before the courts. The third investigation resulted from a complaint received that the death of a person in 1958 when his house was destroyed by fire was a deliberate act. It was established that the fire occurred from accidental causes and that there was no foundation to the complaint.

There was one attempted murder investigated which resulted in prosecution. The hearing of this charge is still before the courts.

Manslaughter:

There was one conviction of Manslaughter arising out of a charge of Murder referred to above. In addition, two Manslaughter investigations were conducted resulting in prosecutions. In one case a conviction was entered on a lesser charge of Failing to Report a Death and the hearing of the other charge is still before the courts.

Criminal Negligence (Criminal Code Sections 192 & 193):

The above referred to sections are invoked to deal with cases in which there are indications of the possibility of negligence arising from fatalities or where bodily harm is caused under similar circumstances. Such cases arise in the most part from the operation of motor vehicles and negligence in the handling of firearms.

The 14 investigations dealt with under this heading concerned eight motor vehicle accidents causing death, two hunting accidents causing death, two hunting accidents causing bodily harm and two miscellaneous accidents, one fatal and one non-fatal. Thirteen prosecutions were entered resulting in four convictions, four dismissals and five cases still before the courts.

Offences Arising from the Operation of Motor Vehicles:

Offences involving the use of motor vehicles dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code are Criminal Negligence, details of which have been covered in the preceding paragraphs, Failing to Remain at the Scene of an Accident, Driving Whilst Intoxicated, Driving Whilst Impaired, Dangerous Driving and Driving Whilst Suspended. These represent the more flagrant type of violation and frequently involve a disregard for the lives and safety of other persons using the highway.

After a steady rise in the number of cases investigated for Driving Whilst Impaired and Driving Whilst Intoxicated over the past several years, a decline in this type of offence of approximately 13% is noted for the period under review. In 1961 there were 554 such investigations compared with 487 for the year 1962. The fact that enforcement has been continued at a high level with an increase in the number of patrols being operated on the highways indicates these types of infractions are on the decline.

Investigations for Driving Whilst Suspended during 1962 totalled 143, compared with 239 investigations in 1961. This decrease can be attributed to a certain extent to cases handled under the Motor Vehicle Act. The Motor Vehicle Act is applicable where the Registrar of Motor Vehicles imposed the suspension, and the driver's license of the person involved had expired or if the person was not in possession of a license at the time of suspension. These cases would preclude prosecution under the Criminal Code.

There was a slight decline in the number of complaints for Failing to Remain at the Scene of an Accident. Again, it is felt that increased patrol activity has been a major factor in reducing the number of offences of this nature.

Assaults:

The number of assaults during the year under review has shown a slight increase from 324 during 1961 to 327 during the year 1962. An increase is noted in the more serious assault offences of Causing Bodily Harm and Assault Public and Peace Officers. The offence of Common Assault decreased slightly. It is not considered that this is indicative of any particular trend.

Offences Against the Rights of Property:

53% of the Criminal Code offences comes within this category, the most common offences being Breaking and Entering, Theft, Possession of Stolen Property, False Pretences and Forgery. Breaking and Entering, Thefts, Possession of Stolen Property and Taking Motor Vehicles Without the Owners' Consent have shown slight increases. Safe attacks have remained constant, whilst Robbery, False Pretences and Forgery offences have shown major decreases.

A contributing factor in the high incidence of Breaking, Entering and Theft offences and Theft of Motor Vehicles in this Province is our geographical position. Our highways provide a link between the Maritime Provinces, the United States and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, consequently we have a constant movement of the transient type criminal through the Province. Small business premises, service stations and pay telephones are frequent targets for this type of offender in order to obtain money, cigarettes and gasoline. Vending machines within these premises are frequently attacked for the money they contain. In view of the fact that they are constantly on the move and the goods they steal are difficult to identify, night patrols and the constant check of travellers during the late night and early hours of the morning are a great deterrent to this type of offender. In addition to the possible quick apprehension of the person responsible, the preventive aspect is of prime importance. Radio communications play an important role in the carrying out of this work as close liaison can be maintained between our patrols, Detachments and Headquarters. The Breaking and Entering of unoccupied homes and summer cottages is also the source of many complaints. Frequently the offence is not discovered until a considerable period has elapsed which greatly handicaps the investigation. It has been found that juveniles and local residents are in most instances responsible for these offences.

There has been a noticeable trend where local persons committing offences of this nature immediately depart for the larger centres of population in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario and we have found it necessary in an increasing number of investigations to solicit the assistance of other Police Forces and the other Divisions of this Force in those Provinces. We have received the fullest co-operation which has resulted in the apprehension and return to this Province of a number of persons who would have otherwise avoided detection.

Thefts of automobiles have remained relatively constant. There have been indications that this type of offence is becoming more highly organized with automobiles stolen in one Province being transported to another Province, re-registered and sold. This trend has not been too evident in this Province as all but a few of the stolen vehicles have been recovered.

Escapes from penal and corrective institutions have shown a major decrease during the year. This is an encouraging trend, both from the viewpoint of the many man hours required in effecting the escapees' apprehension and the fact that they invariably commit other offences whilst at large.

Armed Robbery and Robbery with Violence, which showed marked increases during 1960 and 1961, decreased by one-third during the year under review.

There was a 58% decrease in the number of False Pretences and Forgery offences reported during the year from 231 in 1961 to 107 for the year 1962. It is felt that this encouraging trend can in part be attributed to our campaign of preventive police work to make the public and businessmen aware of certain simple precautions that can be taken when cashing cheques for strangers.

The following table affords a comparison of the cases reported under this heading during the past three years.

	1960		1961		1962	
	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions	Cases	Convictions
Robbery.....	29	16	30	15	16	12
Breaking, Entering and Thefts.....	1,362	475	1,050	548	1,086	312
Safebreaks and Attempted Safebreaks.	19	8	20	27	20	4
Arson.....	42	7	36	2	67	9
Thefts.....	1,169	302	1,022	289	1,131	365

With reference to the figures quoted for Breaking, Entering and Thefts, 48 charges were withdrawn and in 380 of the cases the complainants declined to prosecute. 354 of the cases are awaiting trial or still under investigation. Investigation is continuing in respect to 13 of the safe attacks and two of the robbery offences.

Arson:

This title is used to classify all fires into which an investigation is conducted by this Force, therefore, the above statistics do not necessarily convey the number of cases in which arson was actually disclosed. A sharp increase in this type of investigation is noted with a corresponding increase in the number of prosecutions and convictions.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

Shown hereunder is the disposition of all offences investigated under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts during the period January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962 in comparison with the 1961 totals.

January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962

GROUP 1 NEW BRUNSWICK	Complaint Unfounded - Negative Search	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation	TOTALS	1 Jan 61 to 31 Dec 61 TOTALS
Childrens Protection Act			15					15	13
Cruelty to Animals Act			1					1	
Collection Agency Act		1						1	
Deserted Wives & Childrens Maintenance Act			21	16	1		10	48	35
Game Act			31			1		32	26
Gasoline Sales Act			4			1		5	1
Highway Act		1	2	1				4	11
Children of Unmarried Parents Act			14	9			3	26	21
Intoxicating Liquor Act & Liquor Control Act	3602		3260	13	11	158	46	7090	6380
Motor Vehicle Act			13545	61	62	67	74	13809	12407
Provincial Hospital Act			6	1	4	1		12	8
Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Order Act									2
Salvage Dealers Licensing Act						1		1	1
School Act									6
Sheep Protection Act									2
Theatres Act									1
Venereal Disease Act				1				1	
Municipal Acts General			2550					2550	1050
TOTALS	3602	2	19449	102	78	229	133	23595	19964

There was an increase of 18.2% in the total volume of cases handled under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts. This increase is reflected in a greater number of cases handled under the Liquor Control Act, the Motor Vehicle Act and in duties performed under our Municipal Contracts.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND HIGHWAY CONDITIONS:

The prime purpose of our highway patrols is to strive for better and safer driving habits by the motoring public and for greater care on the part of pedestrians and others using the highways. Through enforcement and education we have endeavoured to achieve our purpose. In 1962 additional personnel were selected and trained for highway duties, this was necessary in order to cope with the increase in the number of vehicles and licensed drivers in the Province.

Experience has shown that enforcement, although of paramount importance, is in itself not the only answer to safer driving, therefore, emphasis has been placed on driver and pedestrian education. Members are making every effort to educate present and future drivers with regard to highway safety and accident prevention. The media of lectures and films on highway safety are employed. During 1962 safety films were shown and safety talks delivered to approximately 52,043 pupils in some 388 schools and approximately 3,951 adults were contacted through various organizations. The co-operation of Businessmen's Associations, Home and School Groups and Chamber of Commerce officials, to mention but a few, throughout the past year has been most appreciated.

The number of child pedestrians and cyclists being involved in accidents throughout 1962 remained high and to further the safety education of this group, the form letter devised in 1961 by which the parents of the child violator are informed of the offence is being utilized and it has been well received.

Shown hereunder are comparative statistics relating to duties performed on the highways during the years 1960, 1961 and 1962.

	1960	1961	1962
Cases Handled.....	12,968	12,407	13,809
Convictions.....	12,584	12,065	13,545
Voluntary Penalties (Included in convictions)	9,225	9,168	10,211
Voluntary Penalties (Amount Collected).....	$89,257.11	$90,503.04	$108,722.10
Motor Vehicles checked and Highway Traffic Warnings.....	135,706	113,108	106,990
Highway Patrols.....	22,580	20,606	20,988
Fatal Accidents.....	123	119	119
Non-Fatal Accidents.....	3,650	3,987	4,046

The increase in enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act made possible by additional Highway Patrol Units has resulted in a noticeable increase in cases handled and convictions registered. Written warnings issued and the number of vehicles checked totalled 106,990, of this figure 8,273 were written warnings. These warnings are issued when the infraction is of a minor nature and punitive action is not considered warranted. In cases of minor mechanical defects, the defect must be repaired and the vehicle presented for re-inspection.

Voluntary Penalties accepted during 1962 totalled 10,211 and amounted to $108,722.10. This total has been included in the convictions registered. The Voluntary Penalty System is an important feature in the enforcement programme and it is designed particularly for the convenience of the violator. If it were necessary for all cases to be handled through our courts, lengthy adjournments would be necessary with the resultant inconvenience to the public and a reduction in the man hours spent by the police on highways due to court commitments.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS AND INJURIES ON THE HIGHWAYS DURING 1962:

The results which attend our highway programme are the subject of continued critical review to determine whether or not it is accomplishing its purpose. To this end we must therefore have reference to all factors which would indicate improvement or deterioration of highway conditions.

In 1961 detection of violations for every 100 accidents amounted to 326. This was increased in 1962 to 350.

The number of cases handled on the highways under the Criminal Code and the Motor Vehicle Act increased from 13,373 in 1961 to 14,599 for the year under review. Convictions under these Statutes also showed marked increase from 12,867 in 1961 to 14,219 in 1962, this is an increase of over 10%. This increase is felt to be attributed to a large extent to the added emphasis on "safety checks" for mechanical and driver defects.

The year 1962 showed a slight increase in the number of highway accidents from 4,106 in 1961 to 4,165 in 1962. This increase is not too alarming, considering the fact there were 11,000 additional vehicles registered in the Province in 1962 compared with 1961. The number of accidents, however, is still a matter of grave concern and continued emphasis must be placed on safety in an endeavour to improve the accident record of this Province. Fatal accidents during 1962 numbered 119 the same as 1961 with 132 persons killed compared with 137 in 1961. These figures show five fewer deaths in the same number of accidents, and although there is only a minor reduction in the number of fatalities on the highways, the fact that a reduction has been recorded for the second year in succession, despite increased traffic, is an encouraging sign.

The major cause of motor vehicle accidents continues to be "speed too fast for existing conditions". Besides the usual vehicle pacing method to clock speeding violations, the Radar Speed Meters in the Province accounted for 2,142 prosecutions

which entailed a total of 1,800 hours of operation. Radar Speed Meters are located at strategic points throughout the Province and they are constantly circulated in order to cover all highways in the Province.

The following breakdown of persons killed in fatal accidents reveals an increase in the number of drivers killed with a corresponding decrease in the number of passenger fatalities. The number of pedestrian and cyclist deaths continues to be a matter of grave concern.

	1960	1961	1962
Cyclists	6	3	3
Drivers	44	42	53
Passengers	51	45	32
Pedestrians	47	47	44
TOTALS	148	137	132

Two persons died early in 1962 from injuries sustained in accidents in 1961 and they have been added to the 1961 statistics. Of the 44 pedestrians killed, 14 were over 16 years of age, 6 between the ages of 10 and 15 years, 16 between 5 and 9 years and 8 under 4 years of age.

Comparable statistics for the years 1960, 1961 and 1962 for motor vehicle accidents, persons injured and fatalities in those areas under Royal Canadian Mounted Police jurisdiction are as follows:

	1960	1961	1962
Number of Fatal Accidents	123	119	119
Number of Persons Killed	148	137	132
Number of Personal Injury Accidents	1188	1277	1392
Number of Persons Injured	1874	1982	2152
Number of Property Damage Accidents	2461	2710	2654
TOTAL NO. OF ACCIDENTS	3772	4106	4165

The table hereunder discloses the causes in respect to the 119 fatal accidents in 1962 compared with 1960 and 1961.

	1960	1961	1962
Railway Crossings.....	5	1	3
Inexperience.....	0	0	4
Careless Drivers.....	10	9	12
Driver Blinded by Lights.....	0	0	4
Physically impaired drivers.....	7	0	0
Tractors and other motor vehicles going out of control.....	0	0	1
Driver falling asleep at wheel.....	3	2	5
Driver losing control due to excessive speed, driving off road, etc.....	20	25	18
Criminal negligence of driver, Manslaughter, Hit & Run, Reckless Driving, Drunken & Impaired Driving..	13	20	24
Driving on wrong side of highway.....	0	9	2
Intoxicated Pedestrian.....	3	2	0
Careless Pedestrian.....	10	26	25
Children Playing, running into path of vehicle, etc.....	25	14	10
Faulty mechanism, blowout, etc.....	5	4	1
Undeterminable accidental causes.....	4	1	2
Road and weather conditions, inadequate markings.....	4	3	5
Careless bicycle and motorcycle rider.....	6	3	3
Passengers boarding, alighting from, falling off moving vehicles....	1	0	0
Unpreventable miscellaneous causes....	7	0	0
TOTALS.....	123	119	119

Pedestrian fatalities remained high with the greater number of these being children between five and nine years of age, and although pedestrian deaths decreased from 47 to 44, this figure still emphasizes the need for educating the non-driving highway user, especially those children of early school years. As previously outlined in this report our efforts to educate the public in the need for greater care whilst walking or cycling were continued at a high level during the year.

The more serious driving offences - criminal negligence, hit and run, reckless driving, drunken and impaired driving accounted for 24 fatal accidents. Driving too fast for conditions remained a major cause of fatal accidents, although a decrease from 25 in 1961 to 18 in 1962 is noted.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT:

During the past year the Intoxicating Liquor Act was repealed and replaced by the Liquor Control Act which in addition to other changes provides for various types of licensed premises throughout the Province. The change-over took place on May 11, 1962, but as yet it is too premature to properly assess what impact the various changes provided for in the new Act will have on the public from an enforcement standpoint.

All aspects of the Act received vigorous attention and in particular emphasis was given to those persons who illegally dispense liquor throughout the Province. A total of 62 cases of this nature was prosecuted and 48 convictions have thus far been recorded with six cases still before the courts. This compares with 24 such convictions in 1961. The increase in the number of prosecutions and convictions for this type of offence does not necessarily mean that "bootlegging" is on the increase, but rather it is indicative of greater enforcement activities since the introduction of the new Liquor Control Act.

In addition to the above, continued issuance of Restriction Orders has helped to keep "bootlegging" to a minimum. A large volume of applications for these Orders was processed during the year. At the same time prosecution against 45 restricted individuals was instituted with 38 convictions following while decisions in three cases have yet to be reached. In 1961 there were 23 similar convictions.

Despite the marked increase in prosecutions for the offences as noted, total prosecutions for all offences declined slightly to 3,488 from the 1961 total of 3,540. The percentage of convictions to prosecutions increased in 1962 to 93.5% compared with 88.6% in 1961.

Generally speaking, it is felt the liquor situation throughout the Province in 1962 remained relative to the situations of preceding years. A comprehensive survey was conducted in late November to study the effects, if any, the new Liquor Control Act was having on major liquor offences. There is an indication that the number of persons engaged in the illegal selling of liquor is decreasing in some areas, however, this trend is not sufficiently general throughout the Province to form a basis for any definite conclusion at this time.

It is hoped that as more legal outlets become available, illegal dispensing of liquor will decline proportionately. Further surveys will be conducted from time to time in order that trends such as the ones outlined can be recorded and effective counter-measures undertaken.

MUNICIPAL POLICING:

Statistics under this heading show a major increase with parking violations being the predominant offence.

NON-CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, ETC.:

In order to record the work performed, cases are classified under one of three statistical groups. The first group includes those breaches of the Statutes which it is our responsibility to investigate. The second group includes cases in which we deal with non-breaches of the Statutes, investigations for, or assistance to, Provincial or Municipal Authorities, the general public, other Police Forces and British and Foreign Authorities. Matters of a purely administrative control which require no investigation are placed in the third group.

The extent to which duties in all three groups has developed over the preceding two years in comparison with 1962 is shown below:

	1960	1961	1962
Group 1 - Provincial	21,256	19,964	23,595
Criminal Code	5,894	6,018	5,351
Group 2.....	194,451	166,210	181,668
Group 3.....	6,362	3,748	4,259
	227,963	195,940	214,873

The decrease in the volume of work under Group 1 - Criminal Code and the increase in the volume of work under the Provincial Statutes and Municipal Acts have been subject of comment earlier in this report. The volume of work under the Group 2 classification shows a 9.3% in resse and under Group 3 an increase of 13.6% compared with the year 1961.

Included in the Group 2 cases are the following examples of assistance rendered to Provincial Government Departments:

	1961	1962
Department of Lands and Mines.....	296	288
Liquor Control Board.....	414	481
Motor Vehicle Branch.....	86	105
Boys Industrial Home.....	127	117
Provincial Hospitals Act.....	122	96

Also included in the Group 2 cases are preventive patrols of which there were 145 in connection with the enforcement of the Game Act, 4,611 in the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act, 20,988 in the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act and 1,675 in respect to general night patrols.

The 130,016 motor vehicles checked and 4,165 motor vehicle accidents investigated are also included under this Group.

The enquiries conducted as an assistance to the general public totalled 17,452. Of this total, 125 were enquiries and searches for lost and missing persons. Assistance to other Police Forces totalled 1,173 with 439 assistances rendered to other Divisions of this Force.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS:

Noted hereunder are the causes of death in cases investigated by members of the Force during the years 1960, 1961 and 1962:

	1960	1961	1962
Aeroplane Crash	3	1	0
Asphyxiation	13	10	4
Fire	6	8	14
Carbon Monoxide	0	0	1
Crushed	0	0	3
Drowned	33	35	36
Exhaustion	0	0	1
Drugs	0	0	1
Exposure	0	1	1
Fall	0	0	2
Highway Fatalities	148	137	132
Miscellaneous Accidental Causes	12	6	2
Homicide	3	1	3
Natural Causes	70	58	60
Suffocation	2	0	1
Poisoning	0	2	4
Occupational	21	3	0
Railway Fatalities	1	4	3
Shooting	11	4	8
Suicide	22	21	24
Strangulation	2	2	2
Tractor	0	0	2
Vehicles in yards and driveways	1	12	8
Electrocuted	2	1	3
	350	306	315

It will be noted that these figures include highway fatalities, comments on which appear elsewhere in this report.

REVENUE COLLECTED FOR THE PROVINCE:

Revenue collected on behalf of the Province is strictly confined to Voluntary Penalties imposed under the Motor Vehicle Act. This is in conformity with established policy. Funds collected are deposited and transmitted to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer by draft twice monthly and involved the sum of $108,722.10 during the year 1962. No collections in any form were undertaken for the Municipal Authorities in respect to towns policed by this Force.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The total strength of the Division including officers is 308. Officers presently stationed in "J" Division are: Chief Superintendent H. A. Maxted, Officer Commanding "J" Division; Inspector H. E. Bloxham, Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch; Inspector L. E. R. Defayette, Officer Commanding Moncton Sub-Division; Inspector R. P. Harrison, Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division; Inspector E.S.W. Batty, Division Duty Officer; and Inspector A. Huget, Division Personnel Officer.

CHANGES IN COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL:

The following change in Commissioned personnel during 1962 was made in the Province:

Inspector R. P. Harrison replaced Inspector H. C. Russell as Officer Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS:

The following members received the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal:

Sgt. J. W. WILSON

Cpl. W. J. GAIRNS

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal is presented to regular members who have completed twenty years service and otherwise qualify for this award.

COURSES ATTENDED:

Advanced Training Class, Ottawa, Ontario	-	9 members.
Canadian Police College, Ottawa and Regina	-	2 members.
Race Track Supervision Course, Ottawa, Ontario	-	9 members.
Division Refresher Class, Fredericton, N. B.	-	20 members.

Radar Speed Meter Course,
University of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, N. B. - 6 members.

Traffic Training Course,
Fredericton, N. B. - 19 members.

First Aid Refresher Classes - 107 members.

Search & Rescue Training,
Fredericton, N. B. - 28 members.

University Training,
University of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, N. B. - 2 members.

REVOLVER COURSE:

The Annual Revolver Course was held at "J" Division Headquarters and Moncton Sub-Division in June, 1962 with 225 members of the Division participating.

RECRUITS ENGAGED IN THE PROVINCE:

Twenty-eight residents of New Brunswick were engaged as recruits during 1962 and posted to training Divisions of the Force. Two ex-members and one Marine Constable were also engaged.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION:

During 1962, four Police-owned buildings were constructed at Petitcodiac, Jacquet River, Plaster Rock and St. George.

A building site is held at Sussex and construction is expected in the near future.

YOUTH AND THE POLICE:

Members of the Division are encouraged to render as much assistance as time will permit to Boy Scouts, lectures to school children on highway safety and the showing of educational films to boys' groups sponsored by various groups and societies in the Province. Our members have taken an active role in the organization and supervision of sports in various towns and villages. Most of these activities are carried out during the members' off-duty hours.

Co-operation between the Force and the officials of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the municipal and railway police forces, together with press, radio and television facilities, continues to be most satisfactory and serves to assist greatly in the service to the public.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. MAXTED, C/Supt.,
Commanding "J" Division

Encl.

APPENDIX "A"

ORGANIZATION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1962

	Superintendent	Inspectors	Sergeant-Major	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables and C/M	Civilian Employees & Civil Servants	Marine Constables	TOTALS
"J" DIV. HQ. F'TON, N.B.	1	3	1	1	8	9	7	6	29		65
F'TON S/DIV. HQ & SECTION N.C.O.		1		2			1		1		4
Chipman Detachment						1	1				2
Doaktown Detachment							2				2
East Florenceville Detachment						1	3				4
Edmundston Detachment						1	4				5
Edmundston Highway Patrol						1	1				2
Fredericton Detachment					1	2	11		1		15
Fredericton Highway Patrol						1	6				7
Gagetown Detachment						1					1
Grand Falls Detachment						1	3				4
Grand Falls Highway Patrol							2				2
Grand Manan Detachment							1				1
McAdam Detachment							1				1
Minto Detachment						1	2				3
Oromocto Town Detachment					1		5				6
Perth Detachment & Section NCO					1	1	3	1			6
Plaster Rock Detachment						1	1				2
St.Andrews Town Detachment							1				1
St.George Detachment						1	1				2
Saint John Detachment				1	1	4	12		3		21
Saint John Highway Patrol						1	6				7
St. Leonard Detachment							1				1
St. Quentin Detachment						1	1				2
St. Stephen Detachment						1	3				4
St. Stephen Highway Patrol						1	1				2
Woodstock Detachment						1	3				4
Woodstock Highway Patrol							2				2
Attached Marine Unit					1	1	1			1	4
MONCTON S/DIV. HQ & SECTION NCO		1		1	1	4	5	1	7		20
Albert Detachment							1				1
Bathurst Det. & Section NCO				1		1	4				6
Bathurst Highway Patrol						1	1				2
Buctouche Detachment						1	1				2
Campbellton Detachment						1	4				5
Campbellton Highway Patrol							2				2
Campbellton City Detachment					1	1	7				9
Caraquet Detachment						1	1				2
Caraquet Highway Patrol							2				2
Chatham Town Detachment						1	5				6
Dalhousie Town Detachment						1	4				5
Jacquet River Detachment						1	1				2
Moncton Detachment					1	2	11		1		15
Moncton Highway Patrol						1	6				7
Newcastle Detachment						1	4				5
Newcastle Highway Patrol							2				2
Port Elgin Detachment							1				1
Petitcodiac Detachment						1	1				2
Richibucto Detachment						1	1				2
Richibucto Highway Patrol							2				2
Sackville Detachment						1	1				2
Sackville Highway Patrol							2				2
Shediac Detachment						1	2				3
Shippegan Detachment						1					1
Sussex Detachment						1	2				3
Sussex Highway Patrol						1	1				2
Sussex Town Detachment						1	1	1			3
Tabusintac Detachment							1				1
Tracadie Detachment							2				2
Race Track Detail						1	4				5
Attached for University Training						1	1				2
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN "J" DIVISION ON DECEMBER 31, 1962	1	5	1	6	16	59	168	9	42	1	308

APPENDIX "B"

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE TRANSPORT

"J" DIVISION

AT DECEMBER 31, 1962

	Police Cars	Highway Patrol Cars	Motorcycles	Panel Trucks	Trucks	Boats	Outboard Motors
Division Headquarters	3		6	2	1	1	2
F'ton. S/Div. Headquarters	1						
DETACHMENTS							
Chipman	1						
Doaktown	1						
East Florenceville	2						
Edmundston	2	1				1	1
Fredericton	5	3				1	
Gagetown	1						
Grand Falls	2	1					
Grand Manan	1						
McAdam	1					1	1
Minto	2					1	1
Oromocto Town	2						
Perth	3					1	1
Plaster Rock	1						
St.Andrews Town	1						
St.George	1						
Saint John	7	3					
St. Leonard	1						
St. Quentin	1						
St. Stephen	2	1					
Woodstock	2	1					
Moncton S/Div. Headquarters	3			1			
DETACHMENTS							
Albert	1						
Bathurst	4	1					
Buctouche	1						
Campbellton	2	1		1			
Campbellton City	1			1			
Caraquet	1	1					
Chatham Town	1						
Dalhousie Town	1						
Jacquet River	1						
Moncton	5	4					
Newcastle	2	1					
Petitcodiac	1						
Port Elgin	1						
Richibucto	1	1				1	1
Sackville	1	1					
Shediac	2					1	1
Shippegan	1						
Sussex	2	1					
Sussex Town	1						
Tabusintac	1						
Tracadie	1						
TOTALS	78	21	6	5	1	8	8